acute or acutish, at base rounded or truncate, above glabrous except along the costa, beneath densely tomentose; peduncles 10–18 mm. long, simple or bifid, tomentulose, the flowers numerous, umbellate, the pedicels about 4 mm. long, glabrous; calyx lobes 1 mm. long, glabrous, triangular-ovate, acutish; corolla glabrous, the tube 6 mm. long, strongly enlarged slightly above the middle over the anthers, the lobes narrowly oblong, obtuse, 4 mm. long; fruit narrowly obovoid, sessile, 1.5 cm. long, 6–7 mm. thick, rounded at apex.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1,208,306. collected at Tlacolula, Oaxaca, Mexico, altitude 1600 meters, June 11, 1925, by C. Conzatti (no. 4626). Collected also in the Valley of Oaxaca in 1918 by Blas P. Reko (no. 3945).

Vallesia conzattii is a very distinct species, differing from the three others known from Mexico in the dense tomentum of the leaves and branches.

Aegiphila valerii Standl., sp. nov.

Branchlets obtusely quadrangular, stout, covered with a pale-ochraceous tomentum of short appressed hairs, the leaf scars large and elevated; petioles about 1 cm. long, pubescent like the stems, the blades cuneate-obovate, 11–17 cm. long, 5–7.5 cm. wide, acute or short-acuminate, cuneately narrowed to the petiole, entire, green above and sparsely and minutely puberulent, beneath somewhat paler, rather densely covered with very minute, appressed hairs, the lateral nerves about 10 pairs; flowers in small dense short-pedunculate axillary cymes 1.5–2 cm. long, the whole inflorescence densely and minutely appressed-tomentose, the flowers sessile or short-pedicellate; calyx obconic, 4–5 mm. long, truncate, in age verruculose, subglobose and enclosing the fruit (5–6 mm. in diameter), with only small aperture at apex; corolla glabrous, the tube equaling the calyx, the 5 lobes oblong, 3 mm. long; fruit globose, 4 mm. in diameter.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1,206,252, collected at Tilarán Guanacaste, Costa Rica, altitude 750 meters, June 27, 1923, by Juvenal Valerio (no. 148).

Related to *A. anomala* Pittier, also of Costa Rica, in which the flowers and fruit are twice as large. The vernacular name of *A. valerii* is "tabaquillo."

ENTOMOLOGY.—*Three sawflies from Japan.* S. A. ROHWER. Bureau of Entomology.

The two new species of *Dolerus* described below are of some economic importance. The descriptions are published at this time so that the names will be available for use in a paper dealing with the habits and biology of these forms.

Dolerus hordei, new species.

Female.—Length 9 mm. Anterior margin of the clypeus with a broad, deep, U-shaped emargination, the lobes broad and roundly truncate; front coarsely punctato-reticulate; vertex shining, with large, distinct punctures, the punctures in the postocellar area being smaller; vertical furrows straight,

deep and well defined; third antennal joint slightly longer than the fourth; prescutum with small, close, uniform punctures, except in the posterior middle, sharply defined and angulate posteriorly; scutum polished, with small, scattered punctures; scutellum with large, well defined punctures which are much closer posteriorly; post-tergite (scutellar appendage) shining, with an indistinct median carina; mesepisternum coarsely punctato-granular; mesosternum without lateral furrows, shining, with small, widely separated punctures; sheath narrow, rounded apically and convex below. Dark metallic blue; pronotum, tegulae and scutum rufous; scutellum aeneous; very sparsely clothed with gray hair; wings hyaline, the venation black.

Male.—Length 8 mm. The sculpture of the male agrees well with that of the female except that there is an oblique furrow extending from the superior orbits to the vertical furrows; the postocellar area is strongly convex and the post-tergite is finely granular. Entire body blue and clothed with long, gray hair. Hypopygium narrowly rounded.

Type locality.—Yamanashi, Japan.

Described from one female and one male reared April 15, 1924, from larvae feeding on barley, and sent for identification by S. I. Kuwana (no. 1).

Type.—Cat. no. 27303, U. S. N. M.

Dolerus yokohamensis, new species.

This species seems to agree better with *bimaculatus* Cameron (not Geoffroy) than with any other species. It differs from Cameron's description in the absence of white marks on the tergites and in the third and fourth antennal joints being subequal.

Female.—Length 10 mm. Anterior margin of the clypeus with a deep U-shaped emargination; the lobes very broad, rounded; front coarsely, closely punctured; vertex with punctures separated and slightly larger than those on the front; vertical furrows curved, deep, broad; prescutum with large, close punctures laterally, medianly shining and with a few small punctures; lobes of the scutum shining, with a few punctures which are closer medianly; scutellum shining anteriorly but posteriorly with close, large punctures; post-tergite (scutellar appendage) polished; mesepisternum closely, coarsely punctured; sternum without lateral furrows, shining, but with rather small, scattered punctures; sheath straight above, acute at the apex, broadly rounded below, basally nearly parallel sided. Dark aeneous; both lobes of the scutum dark rufous, rather densely clothed with silvery pile; wings hyaline, venation black.

Male.—What may be the male of this species is entirely black and clothed with rather dense, long, white hair; the post-tergite finely aciculate. Length 8.5 mm.

Type locality.—Yokohama, Japan.

Described from a single female and male collected April 14, 1924, and forwarded for identification by S. I. Kuwana (no. 3).

Type.—Cat. no. 27302, U. S. N. M.

Macrophya japonica Marlatt

Forsius[1] suggests that *japonica* is only an indistinct color variety of *timida* Smith. Since publishing the brief note on *japonica*[2] I have seen two females, from Yokohama, Japan, which agree with Smith's and Kirby's descriptions

[1] Act. Soc. Fauna & Flora Fennica **56**, no. 4: 13–14. 1925.

[2] Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. **39**: 120. 1910.

of *timida*. If these specimens are correctly determined, *japonica* Marlatt may easily be distinguished from *timida* Smith by the angulate (not arcuate) emargination of the clypeus, and by the feebly punctured scutum. (In my specimens of *timida* the scutum is covered with distinct, rather close punctures.)

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

The first of a series of public lectures under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington was given in the assembly room of the Institution on November 17. Prof. ADOLPH H. SCHULTZ, Associate Professor of Physical Anthropology in the Johns Hopkins Medical School, lectured on *Variations in Man and their evolutionary significance.*

The Pick and Hammer Club met at the Geological Survey on November 14. H. S. WASHINGTON, of the Geophysical laboratory, gave some *Reminiscences of geologic exploration in Italy and Greece.* Reports of the season's work of members of the Geological Survey were given by C. H. BIRDSEYE of the Topographic Branch, HERMAN STABLER of the Conservation Branch, W. C. MENDENHALL of the Geologic Branch and P. S. SMITH of the Alaskan Branch, O. E. MEINZER of the Water Resources Branch.

The death of JACK HILLERS on November 14 removes one of the few survivors of the early personnel of the U. S. Geological Survey. He was a photographer, and accompanied Major J. W. Powell in his western journeys, notably in the wonderful voyage down the Grand Canyon in 1873. For a long time, later, he was in charge of the Photographic Laboratory of the U. S. Geological Survey in Washington. His numerous large photographs of notable western geologic features were not only of highest technical quality, but admirable in lighting and composition. They have been used extensively for illustrating geologic reports and text books, for transparencies and for lantern slides, which have been of great value to teachers of geology in this and other countries.